

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
74-84 (10-11). Tomorrow Variable.
75-85 (10-11). LONDON: Partly
58-68 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly
emp. 59-61 (10-11). CHANNEL:
1: Showers. Temp. 63-63 (17-11).
Showers. Temp. 66-66 (18-10).
up. 67-68 (18-11).
ONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8.5	Labrador	10.0
Belgium	14.0	Luxembourg	14.0
Denmark	2.25	Malta	1.00
Finland	1.00	Norway	2.25
France	1.00	Portugal	1.00
Germany	1.00	Spain	1.00
Greece	1.00	Sweden	1.00
India	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Iran	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Italy	1.00	U.S. Military	50.25
Japan	1.00	Yugoslavia	6.00

19 * * * PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1973 Established 1887

Reaching Delayed 5 Days of Skylab Repairs

REDDY, May 17 (AP).—The Skylab mission to the Skylab scheduled to begin today was put off for five days to allow time to complete the repairs to the space station.

Commander Joseph P. P. Paul J. Walz, scheduled at 9:02 a.m. May 25, carrying tools and materials inside to Skylab, had been scheduled for Sunday.

The deputy Skylab director, said the delay was possible because the station had been able to start building in the space station.

Control experts made the delay possible by tilting the broad side away from the sun.

This caused the thermal control system to drop the temperature of the station to 110 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

Three astronauts are scheduled to begin their mission today. They will perform both of the methods of attachment.

The station is expected to "fix" both the thermal control system and the heat of the station.

The station is expected to be replaced by the Skylab 2 mission, which is scheduled to launch on Monday.

Some temperature of the station reached 190 degrees Fahrenheit.

The heat shield was blocked from the station.

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ONCE AGAIN—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, shaking hands after meeting in Paris suburb yesterday. In center is Nguyen Phuong, of North Vietnamese delegation.

To Seek End of Truce Violations

Kissinger, Tho Meet for Five Hours

By James Goldsborough.

PARIS, May 17 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger met for five hours yesterday with the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Phuong, at the Elysee Palace.

Later, officials at the Elysee Palace said that Mr. Kissinger would meet with President Georges Pompidou tomorrow, at Mr. Kissinger's request.

Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger, the men who negotiated the Jan. 27 Vietnam cease-fire agreement, are expected to meet at the Elysee Palace at this time.

Mr. Kissinger said that the situation in Cambodia would be an important part of these talks. The United States is trying to arrange a cease-fire in Cambodia to parallel the one in Vietnam.

The United States estimates that there are 40,000 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, although so far they have not been used in the fighting against the Lon Nol government.

To ease the pressure on the Phnom Penh government, the United States has been bombing the Cambodian insurgent troops, a move that has provoked energetic opposition in the U.S. Congress.

Despite the difficulties in Cambodia, Mr. Kissinger said May 3 that he was "not pessimistic" about the long-term chances for peace.

The United States also is seeking Hanoi's strict observance of the articles of the Jan. 27 agreement, especially on the infiltration of troops and equipment into South Vietnam.

Because of the alleged violations, the United States has suspended mine-sweeping of North Vietnamese waters and discussions on possible economic aid for North Vietnam.

North Vietnam, in turn, alleges that the United States has been bombing areas in South Vietnam.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Two Main Buddhist Factions Form Alliance in S. Vietnam

SAIGON, May 17 (Reuters).—South Vietnam's two leading Buddhist factions ended seven years of division today to form an alliance to work for political reconciliation and peace.

They were joined by 14 other minor Buddhist sects in an unusual display of unity to mark the 25th anniversary of the birth of Buddha.

The militant An Quang faction, long opponents of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, agreed to work with the pro-government Quoc Tu group.

Observers noted that the Buddhists have been an important and influential force whenever they acted together in the past.

Prominent monks from the An Quang faction in particular, alluded to the new grouping as an important force for political reconciliation.

But they hesitated to call themselves the third force mentioned in the Paris agreement with the two Southern Vietnamese parties, the Viet Cong and the Saigon government.

The secretary-general of the An Quang, the Venerable Thich Huynh Quang, told reporters: "We need a strong unified force to face the new political situation of the future."

He said the government of President Thieu did not welcome a Unified Buddhist movement and preferred, instead, a disorganized opposition.

The leader of the pro-government faction, the Venerable Thich Tin, Khanh, said his idea was joining the An Quang Buddhists to encourage genuine national reconciliation at all levels.

Meanwhile, across South Vietnam, the level of fighting remained unchanged.

The South Vietnamese High Command said it was not aware of the Buddhist alliance.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Man Slain, 31 Hurt in Blast at Ceremony in Milan

MILAN, May 17 (UPI).—A man was killed and 31 injured by a hand grenade at a ceremony in Milan today.

The ceremony was held in the city's police headquarters to mark the end of a year of terrorism in the city.

The blast, which occurred at 10:30 a.m., was the result of a hand grenade thrown by a man who was not yet identified.

The man who threw the grenade was shot dead by police officers.

The 31 injured were taken to hospitals. Some of the injuries were serious.

The police are now looking for the man who threw the grenade.

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TRAGEDY IN MILAN—Picture taken right after powerful explosion in front of the city's police headquarters.

had often been convicted on charges of theft, robbery and other crimes, and that he was wanted on charges of attempted homicide and robbery when he escaped to Switzerland in 1971.

Government spokesman Adolfo Sarti told the Senate in Rome tonight that Bertoli had last resided in a kibbutz near Gaza, Israel. The official declared that the anarchist, using a forged passport in the name of Massimo Magri, left Israel earlier this month, arrived in Genoa last Sunday and came to Milan Tuesday.

Weapons experts said the hand grenade thrown today had been manufactured in Israel.

The policemen who arrested the suspect today had to fight off an enraged crowd that had started running him up. Tonight, the police were looking for another man who had been observed driving the anarchist to police headquarters in a car.

Watergate Seen as Only Part Of Wide Undercover Activity

Sen. Ervin Opens Hearing, Continuing Effort of Spying, Sabotage Cited Since 1969

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI).—The Watergate operation and the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist were part of an elaborate, continuous campaign of illegal and quasi-legal undercover operations conducted by the Nixon administration since 1969, according to highly placed sources in the executive branch.

There are further instances of political burglaries, buggings, spying and sabotage conducted under White House auspices that have not yet been revealed, the sources said.

Although the undercover operations became most intense during the 1972 presidential campaign, they said that such activities as the Watergate wiretapping and the Ellsberg burglary, which had appeared to be isolated, were regarded in the White House as part of continuing covert activity.

The clandestine operations, the sources said, were at various times aimed at radical leaders, student demonstrators, news reporters, Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President and the Congress, and at Nixon administration aides suspected of leaking information to the press.

The sources said that many of the activities, although political in objective, were conducted under the guise of "national security" and that some of the records relating to them are believed to have been destroyed. Some of the activities, they said, were conducted by the FBI, the Secret Service and special teams working for the White House and Justice Department.

Directed by Nixon Aides

Most of the activities were carried out under the direct supervision of members of President Nixon's innermost circle, among them former White House deputy chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean III; former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, the sources said.

Although most of the operations were conducted in secrecy, they are known to include:

- The use of the Secret Service to obtain information on the private life of at least one Democratic presidential candidate in 1972.
- The possession of Sen. Thomas Eagleton's confidential health records by Mr. Ehrlichman, former White House domestic affairs chief, several weeks before the information was leaked to the news media.
- The use of paid provocateurs to encourage violence at anti-war demonstrations early in the first Nixon administration, and again in the 1972 presidential campaign.
- Undercover political activities against persons regarded as opponents of the Nixon administration. The activities were conducted by "suicide squads" in the FBI—a bureau term for teams of agents engaged in sensitive missions which, if revealed, would be damaging to the FBI and the White House.
- The use of hired "vigilante squads" by the White House and Justice Department to conduct illegal wiretapping, infiltrate radical organizations for purposes of provocation and engage in political sabotage.

One such "vigilante squad" under the supervision of former White House aide E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, the so-called Mexican laundering operation did not relate in any way to the bugging of Democratic headquarters.

The Mexican "laundering" incident involved Nixon re-election campaign funds that had been channeled through a Mexico City (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI).—A select Senate committee opened nationally televised hearings today into the Watergate scandal and alleged efforts by high White House officials to cover up administration complicity and to hinder other investigations of political sabotage in the 1972 presidential election.

The seven members of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, sitting in the caucus room of the Old Senate Office Building, began the hearings exactly 11 months after five men were arrested with eavesdropping equipment in Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate building.

The committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., called attention to the sensational disclosures and mass resignations that grew out of what has come to be called loosely "the Watergate scandal," much of it reported in unattributed news accounts.

Sen. Ervin said at the start of the hearing:

"My colleagues on the committee and I are determined to uncover all the relevant facts surrounding these matters, and to spare no one whatever his station in life may be, in our efforts to accomplish that goal."

The first witness of the scores expected to be called in weeks or months of hearings was Robert C. Odle, office manager of the Committee for Re-Election of the President—the organization that directed the 1972 campaign that led to President Nixon's landslide re-election.

Like a Trial

Mr. Odle stressed in an opening statement that while two former workers for the committee—G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McConville Jr.—already were facing prison terms for the June 17, 1972, Watergate burglary, hundreds of other workers did nothing wrong in the campaign.

"If others are guilty," Mr. Odle said, "I hope that they will be exposed and prosecuted. Their hearings will help in that purpose."

The questioning of Mr. Odle established that the senators intend to run the hearings like a trial, although the panel is only a fact-finding body and cannot impose penalties.

Sen. Ervin began asking Mr. Odle immediately about former Attorney General John N. Mitchell's relationship with the re-election committee.

Mr. Odle said that for much of the year before he resigned as attorney general, Mr. Mitchell was making major decisions in the Nixon re-election campaign.

Mr. Odle said that as far back as May, 1971, memoranda were going to Mr. Mitchell at the Justice Department. Mr. Mitchell did not resign as attorney general until March, 1973, and joined the campaign as director a month later.

Mr. Odle said there was no doubt that ultimate political authority for the campaign rested in the White House.

"Is it fair to say that the committee was set up, organized and directed from the White House?" Sen. Herman Talmadge, D.-Ga., asked.

"The White House had influence," Mr. Odle said. "But the campaign director was not from the White House. He came from the re-election committee." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



LEADOFF WITNESS—Robert C. Odle, office manager of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President in 1972, taking oath before Senate Watergate Committee.

Regarded Pleas as Improper

Helms Says Nixon Not Told Of Requests by Aides to CIA

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI).—Richard M. Helms, former CIA director, was quoted yesterday as saying that he felt that White House requests for his agency's assistance in the Watergate affair were improper, but that he never told President Nixon of his concern.

Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, was questioned for more than three hours yesterday by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that is probing CIA involvement in the Watergate and Pentagon papers cases.

His testimony was not made public and he refused to answer questions as he emerged from the hearing.

However, Sen. John L. McClellan, D.-Ark., chairman of the investigating panel, said later that Mr. Helms had expressed concern over repeated attempts of White House aides to involve the CIA in the Watergate affair.

Did Mr. Helms convey his concern to the President? "No," Sen. McClellan replied. "He did not feel at that time that he should go to the President about it. He did not want the CIA involved."

Mr. Helms had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier this spring, during his confirmation hearings, that he had been approached by White House aides to provide assistance in the Watergate affair.

Since then, however, other present and former CIA officials have told congressional committees that the agency provided assistance to the White House in two incidents involving the Pentagon papers case and had been approached other times by White House aides in apparent attempts to cover up events surrounding the break-in of Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex last year.

Mr. Helms confirmed the disclosures of other CIA officials but, under questioning, he also defended his earlier denial of CIA involvement in the Watergate affair.

"He did not relate these events to the Watergate," Sen. McClellan said.

"After all, this Watergate is a very broad-based thing," said Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, ranking Republican on the subcommittee.

Asked if Mr. Helms had known that White House requests for CIA assistance were part of an attempted cover-up, Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R.-Neb., replied: "He didn't and, in fact, they weren't. The so-called Mexican laundering operation did not relate in any way to the bugging of Democratic headquarters."

The Mexican "laundering" incident involved Nixon re-election campaign funds that had been channeled through a Mexico City (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Britain's Cod Trawler Fleet Moving Out of Icelandic Area

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 17 (Reuters).—The British trawler fleet is withdrawing from Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishery limits because it has not been given British naval protection, the Icelandic Coast Guard announced today.

The 40-trawler fleet started putting out after the British government failed to meet a 4 a.m. ultimatum to send naval vessels to protect them against Icelandic patrol ships, the coast guard added.

In London tonight, British trawler owners voted to try to get their fishing vessels to return to disputed waters off Iceland, after receiving a promise of Royal Navy support if necessary.

The coast guard office in Reykjavik said tonight that only one crippled British trawler was left within the 50-mile limit. The vessel had developed engine trouble.

It also said two British frigates, the *Exe* and the *Fynmouth*, were stationed off the east coast of Iceland, but outside the 50-mile limit.

Political circles in Reykjavik said today that if the British government sent in the navy, it would be embarrassing for President Nixon and President Georges Pompidou, of France to meet as scheduled at the end of this month, in a country beleaguered by the British Navy.

The trawler fleet's decision to withdraw is a major development in the "cod war" which followed Iceland's unilateral decision to extend its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles last September. Britain and West Germany regard the move as illegal.

Tension has grown in the eight months since the new limits came into force and Icelandic Coast Guard ships have out the trawler fleet. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Sources Assured

Kissinger Reportedly Sought Tapping of Some Aides

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Kissinger personally requested the FBI with the names of his aides on the security Council whom wiretapped, Justice sources said yesterday.

Those bugged at Mr. Kissinger's request, the sources said, included Mr. Sonnenfeldt, an official who was reportedly to be in charge of the Treasury Department.

Four of Four
Kissinger's Train
Mile Ride

D. Fla., May 17.—A mother of four kidnapped a 28-wagon train here and drove it before it was into a siding and

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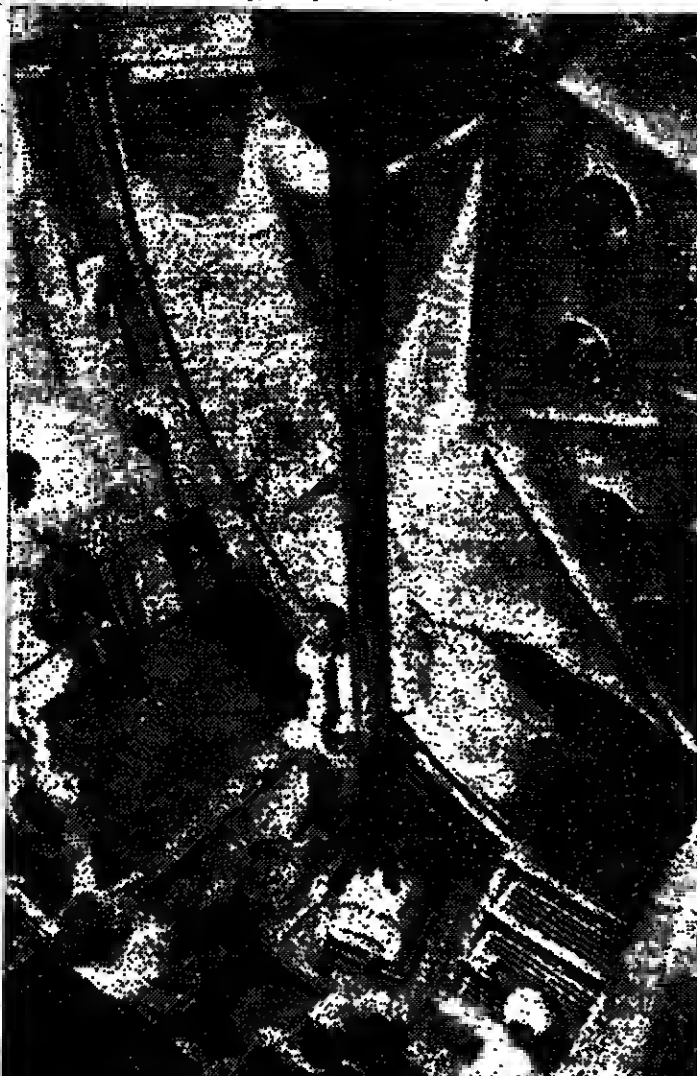
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SKYLABERS—Astronauts Russell Schweickart (left), commander of the backup crew for Skylab-2, and Alan Bean (next to pole) working in Skylab simulator building at Johnson Space Center in effort to find way to fabricate sunshade for the space station now in orbit.

U.S. Population Rate of Increase
In 1972 Was Lowest in 35 Years

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP).—The American population increased last year at the lowest rate in 35 years, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

A government authority suggested that the declining birth rate—the major reason for the slow growth—may be a temporary phenomenon.

The annual growth rate of the U.S. population has been declining since the early 1960s, when the postwar baby boom began to fade.

Last year, the bureau said, the growth rate was only 7.8 persons per 1,000 in the population. That was the lowest since 1937, when the growth rate was 6.7 per 1,000.

The rate reached a peak of 18.1 in 1956.

Women were having so few babies last year that the total fertility rate fell to its lowest mark in American history, encouraging the belief that the nation has reached the level which eventually would produce "zero population growth."

However, an authority on population growth at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development suggested yesterday that the declining birth rate may have leveled out. He expects the birth rate to climb back upward in the 1970s, although not to the level of the baby-boom era.

Realtor Fined for Racial Bias,
Won White House Praise in '71

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (AP).—A realtor who drew White House praise for a 1971 essay about America's "fundamental values" has been fined \$500 for refusing to show a black woman a house in an all-white neighborhood.

Terry McGinnity, 34, says he acted with Christian frankness when he told the woman that whites in the suburban area would be "furious" if he sold or even showed her the house.

Mr. McGinnity signed waivers admitting four counts of discrimination and was fined \$300 on each count this week by a Philadelphia municipal court.

A spokesman for the complainant, the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission, said the fine is the largest ever paid in a local discrimination case.

Mr. McGinnity was invited to the White House in 1971 after the Nixon administration took note of a special article he wrote that appeared in the Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin.

The essay called for a "revolution" by "real Americans" against what he called "anti-Americans" who dominated the media, the universities and—to a large extent—our government.

Shortly afterward, Vice-President Agnew wrote Mr. McGinnity, saying: "I congratulate you on a well-reasoned and much-needed expression of opinion regarding the fundamental values that have made our country great."

The black woman, Mrs. Carolyn Jackson, said she called Mr. McGinnity's office last fall after spotting the home listed in the daily newspapers.

She said Mr. McGinnity failed to return her calls and that, when she finally contacted him, she was told: "People would be furious if I sold you the house or even brought you to look at it. You can report me if you want."

Mr. McGinnity said he was not a realtor and that he was not a member of the National Association of Realtors.

In a written statement made public yesterday, Mr. McGinnity said he resisted "breaking the block" for fear it would cause "panic" and intensify racial hostilities.

"It is un-Christian of white people to ignore the feelings and needs of blacks; but it is also un-Christian of blacks to ignore the feelings and needs of whites," Mr. McGinnity wrote.

In a 1971 interview, Mr. McGinnity said former Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman suggested there might be a position for the realtor on the White House staff.

He said: "Haldeman asked me, 'Can you write more of these things? We need someone who can articulate what many people feel but can't express.'"

Italy and the Aces Gain in Bridge Play

GUARUJA, Brazil, May 17 (AP).—The Italians and the defending champion Aces team, improved their position last night with victories in the World Bridge Team Championships at this tropical seaside resort.

The Aces showed their best form by defeating the United States, 18 points to one. Italy scored a victory over Indonesia, which seems to be headed for last place in the world competition. The Italians and the Aces are favored to meet in the final.

Congressmen Criticize Cuts
In Federal Health Programs

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., wrung from top federal officials yesterday an admission that most national health programs will not get more funds in the next budget, despite the Nixon administration's claims to the contrary.

Administration leaders have repeatedly stated that health programs were in for sizable increases in the fiscal 1974 budget.

But after plodding through dozens of statistics in a variety of health programs in past, present and future budgets, Sen. Humphrey asked at a congressional hearing: "So there isn't all that vast increase?"

The main witness, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, the ranking federal health official, answered: "You're correct."

Dr. Edwards, assistant secretary for health, was one of 10 witnesses who testified during two days of hearings on medical costs that were held by the Consumer Economics subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Sen. Humphrey is chairman of the subcommittee.

Reductions Decried

Other witnesses decried reductions in federal funds for medical, dental and nursing schools, increases in out-of-pocket expenses by beneficiaries of Medicare and Medicaid, elimination of hospital construction money and a lack of a national health strategy.

Sen. Humphrey's line of questioning, and his frequent outbursts, reflected the anger of some congressmen of both parties over what they consider to be unnecessary reductions in the scope and funding of federal health programs.

They are demanding the restoration, at least, of funds at the same level of the 1973 budget, especially for the training of doctors and nurses and the operation of schools for that purpose.

Agreement Chied

At one point, Sen. Humphrey demanded yesterday that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare live up to an agreement made with the University of Minnesota Medical School two years ago to increase student enrollment. Part of the arrangement involved a \$10-million grant by the department to the school, which was promised, then withdrawn, according to the senator.

That more should now make it easier for the East and West to discuss the major holdup at the talks—the section dealing with the free movement of people and ideas across borders, the sources said.

A Western diplomatic source said, "It was the most important move seen here since Christmas."

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT).—The Chinese government protested sharply and formally to The New York Times yesterday against the paper's acceptance of political advertisements from anti-Peking Chinese groups and the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

The Times was asked by the Peking government not to accept such advertisements in the future.

Although the protest did not say so directly, it was indicated that the Times would not be allowed to open a bureau in Peking unless it agreed to refuse such advertisements.

The Times replied that it regarded freedom of political advertising as an essential part of freedom of the press and that it would not change its policy.

Like many other U.S. press organizations, the Times had had a long-standing application for permission from the Chinese to open a Peking bureau. It has received no reply.

Several times in the last year, Chinese diplomats have told The Times unofficially that Peking objects strongly to the Times acceptance of political advertisements from anti-Peking Chinese groups and Taiwan.

On Tuesday, Chou Nan, counsel to the Chinese mission to the United Nations, telephoned The Times and asked A.M. Rosenthal, managing editor, to visit him the next day. When Mr. Rosenthal went to the Chinese mission, he was told by Mr. Chou that he had been "insulted by my government" to say that acceptance of advertisements by The Times from "reactionary" Chinese was an "unfriendly act" that was against the improvement of understanding between the Chinese and American peoples, and that it was not in the best interests of the exchange of newsmen between the two countries.

U.S. Catholic Growth Is Smallest Since '39

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP).—A 1973 census lists 48,460,497 Catholics in the United States, an increase of 68,497 described as the second smallest annual gain since 1959.

The new statistics, compiled for the official Catholic Directory and released yesterday, noted a continued decline in infant baptisms and a leveling off in the downward trend in the number of priests and nuns. The Catholic percentage of the population fell from 33.5 percent to 23.1 percent.



Karl Carstens

Unknown Fills
Barzel's Post
In Bundestag

Karl Carstens Picked As Opposition Leader

BONN, May 17 (WP).—West Germany's Christian Union party chose Karl Carstens, a political unknown, today for the pivotal post of opposition leader in the parliament.

Mr. Carstens, 58, succeeds Rainer Barzel, who resigned last week after 10 years in that post.

Mr. Barzel, who unsuccessfully opposed Willy Brandt for the chancellorship last fall, also announced yesterday that he is stepping down as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

The Christian Democratic Union and Bavaria's Christian Social Union jointly have 235 deputies in the lower house, the Bundestag. As new leader of the joint caucus, Mr. Carstens will have the task of combating the 46-seat Bundestag majority held by Mr. Brandt's government.

Christian Democratic deputies elected Mr. Carstens with 131 votes, against 58 for Richard von Weizsäcker and 25 for Gerhard Schröder, who has served as minister of the interior, of foreign affairs and of defense.

In Christian Democratic governments, Mr. Carstens has served as a state secretary in the Foreign Ministry and in the chancellor's office. But his is far from a household name among West German voters, and it is still not clear whether he can follow Mr. Barzel's precedent in using the parliamentary leadership as a step toward his party's nomination as a candidate for chancellor.

Bonn Strengthens Security
For Visit Today by Brezhnev

BONN, May 17 (Reuters).—Armed cars rolled into position today around a hilltop hotel near here where Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev will stay, beginning tomorrow, on the first visit to West Germany by a top Soviet leader.

About 1,200 armed guards from the paramilitary federal border police, including sharpshooters, have taken up position on the wooded slopes leading to the Petersburg Hotel, which was

especially opened and refurbished for the five-day visit.

Mr. Brezhnev is scheduled to arrive at 11 a.m. for the five-day visit, which both sides have hailed as heralding a new era of cooperation between the once bitter enemies of the cold war.

The Soviet ambassador here, Valentin Falin, said in a West German magazine interview published today that economic relations would play a large part in the talks which, he hoped, would lead to decisions to reshape Bonn-Moscow relations.

Logical Next Step

In his interview, Mr. Falin described the visit as the logical next step after the Bonn-Moscow friendship treaty, which came into force in 1971.

"The treaty is not simply the basis of our bilateral relations, it also bears great significance for all efforts to give our continent an appearance of peace," he said.

According to the provisional program for the visit, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Mr. Brezhnev will meet twice tomorrow for talks before Mr. Brandt presides at a dinner in honor of his Soviet guest.

In addition to bilateral relations, the two men are expected to discuss the chances for détente in Europe presented by the Helsinki European security conference and the Vienna troop-cut discussions.

The status of West Berlin is also expected to figure in the meetings.

Berlin Covered

Saturday, three agreements will be signed, all of which are said to contain a clause extending the scope of the accords to cover West Berlin, thus underlining Bonn's links with the former German capital.

The agreements cover economic, technological and industrial cooperation, cultural exchanges and overflights of the Soviet Union by the West German airline.

In an interview published in Moscow today, Mr. Brandt said he knew and valued Mr. Brezhnev as "a man with whom one can discuss difficult problems with complete frankness."

In the interview published in the government newspaper, Izvestia, Mr. Brandt said the Kremlin leader's activity in the cause of détente and cooperation "makes cooperation with him fruitful, despite differences of opinion which stem from ideological disagreements and different experience."

100 Feared Drowned

RANGOON, May 17 (UPI).—More than 100 persons were feared drowned today when a passenger launch capsized near the town of Chauk in central Burma.

French Cabinet
Studies Revised
Draft Reforms

PARIS, May 17 (Reuters).—The French government yesterday announced that it planned to ease the military service law—target of violent student demonstrations in France earlier this year.

The demonstrations were aimed particularly against provisions in the law drastically reducing military service deferments.

A government spokesman said the cabinet examined a draft law reform which would allow students to choose to enter a military service up to the age of 22 and would permit them to request deferments up to the age of 23.

The demonstrators also protested that the previous law discriminated against poor students. The reformed law will help such students to resume their studies after military service, the government spokesman said.

Cosmos-558 Launched

MOSCOW, May 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-558 today, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, the Tass news agency said.

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(Dollars welcomed) 30 bis Rue de Paradis, Paris-10e Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open daily (except Sundays), 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

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The Limits of Watergate

When Mr. Kissinger resumed his conversations with Le Duc Tho yesterday, both were doubtless well aware of the complications that Watergate, and the President's contest with Congress, had injected into their meeting. The President had just accused Congress, because of the vote by the House and the Senate Appropriations Committee to cut off funds for bombing Cambodia, of "action that could severely undermine" efforts to bring peace to Indochina. And Congress could with justice retort that the White House had already severely undermined the authority of the presidency by the Watergate mess.

But it is apparent—and should be clear to Mr. Tho—that there are limits to the impact of Watergate on American foreign policy. Whatever moral judgments nations may make on Mr. Nixon (and those, in general, seem less severe than the verdict of articulate Americans) they tend to support his foreign policy, and to regard it as both innovative and beneficial. Neither the Soviet Union nor China seem inclined to back away from the rapport the President established with them, and Moscow seems especially intent on increasing rather than diminishing its relations with Washington.

Moreover, even in Congress, despite the revulsions against the continued bombing in Cambodia, despite the waning of Presi-

dent Nixon's influence on Capitol Hill and the virtual rebellion of many Republicans against his leadership, it is not yet possible to force a showdown on foreign policy. The Senate has delayed for at least a week the vote on the cutoff of funds for Laos and the Cambodian bombing, largely through parliamentary maneuvering, no doubt, but still reflecting the residual power of the presidency in that area.

Many Americans resent that power, after the combination of Vietnam and Watergate has illustrated its dangerous potential. But the power, like the widespread acceptance of the Nixon policies abroad, is a fact that Le Duc Tho and his fellow members of the North Vietnamese Politburo must take into account. No one expects a settlement in any permanent form or sweeping terms to emerge from the Kissinger-Tho talks—that would probably have been impossible even without Watergate. Yet, even with Watergate, it is only common sense for Hanoi to make at least interim concessions to reality—the reality of the B-52s, and of the closer association of the United States with the Soviet Union and China. If political hegemony in Indochina is Hanoi's goal, it can find other means of seeking that end than continuing the killing, tempting the bombs, and annoying its allies. And if that is not the goal, why not simply adhere to the Paris conventions?

Untimely Visit

A visit to the United States by Leonid I. Brezhnev has been a strong probability since President Nixon's own visit to the Soviet Union a year ago. But the timing of the Soviet leader's trip next month for eight days of talks in Washington and San Clemente is decidedly inopportune. It would be in the best interest of the United States to postpone these talks until late fall or next year.

Such a postponement would indicate no break with the diplomatic policy which Mr. Nixon has been pursuing with the Soviet Union and which these talks were intended to advance. There is broad bipartisan support for a further arms control agreement, increased trade, and improved understanding on other issues.

But it is a harsh fact of life that President Nixon is now passing through a crisis of confidence in his administration. If this were a parliamentary country, the crisis might be quickly resolved by a vote in parliament or a snap election. But under the American form of government, no swift resolution is possible. Mr. Nixon has the problem of working his way through the Watergate scandals in all their complex ramifications and, if he can, gradually restoring the public's confidence and the administration's shattered equilibrium. Time is the first es-

sential required in this delicate political undertaking.

It would be different if the Brezhnev visit were to be wholly ceremonial or if the Soviet leader represented a government with which the United States had easy and cordial relations. But despite the developing détente, the Soviet Union is still this country's principal adversary in many areas of the world and Mr. Brezhnev has a well-earned reputation as a hard bargainer.

It is not in the interest of the United States or its allies for an American President to enter into substantive negotiations with his chief diplomatic rival when a domestic political storm puts the President at a serious disadvantage. Mr. Brezhnev is fully briefed on Watergate. He may well be tempted to raise his diplomatic price on various issues in the confident belief that Mr. Nixon, at this particular time, needs visible proof of progress toward world peace so urgently that he would be prepared to pay the higher price.

The Soviet-American détente is likely to continue because it is in the best interests of both nations. It would enhance, not retard, that improvement in relations if the leaders of the two nations met under more relaxed circumstances when neither is at a serious disadvantage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Women's Lib and ZPG

A report on recent Chinese success in moving towards zero population growth (ZPG) contains a possibly significant clue for population planners in other developing countries.

William Draper of the Population Crisis Committee, who recently returned from a visit to China, reports that the Chinese already have reduced their growth rate to about 1.9 percent a year and hope to achieve ZPG by the end of the century. Although the Peking government has employed methods tried elsewhere, such as free birth control programs, deferred marriage and propaganda and social pressures to limit family size, the major reason for China's success, Draper believes, "is emancipation of the Chinese woman so she can take her place

in society and work for the common good." Frustrated by the failure of new birth control techniques and services to make a significant dent in their high rates of birth, population experts in a number of traditional societies recently have been paying increasing attention to the problem of motivation, particularly among women. In Egypt, for example, a new population control program is centered on efforts to provide jobs for women, based on the theory that women will limit the number of children they bear when they have an opportunity for some satisfying role in life other than motherhood—and not before. China's experience, as reported by Mr. Draper, appears to support this approach.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Pursuit of Glory

National "glory" has always been an obsession with the French. Just now they are pursuing it in a very inglorious way. With total irresponsibility they are going to pollute the international atmosphere with a new series of nuclear tests. As the deadline for the tests in the Pacific draws closer, international protest, particularly from Australia and New Zealand, grows stronger. There is no justification for the tests except the will-o'-the-wisp of France being able to join Russia and America as a super nuclear power: as if that was remotely possible.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

U.S. and World Relations

While the forthcoming summit meetings —Pompidou-Heath, Pompidou-Nixon, Brezhnev-Brandt, Brezhnev-Nixon—are being actively prepared, the readjustment of relations between the United States and the rest of the world, Europe in particular, dominates the world scene. Despite approvals out of politeness, the American propositions for "a new Atlantic Charter" have received a rather cool reception in Europe and in Japan.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 18, 1898

WASHINGTON—Dissatisfaction is expressed by statesmen at the delay of the War Department in preparing the Philippine expedition. The President has decided to grant Gen. Merritt's request for more troops. The plan is now to send to the Philippines 15,000 men, including 4,000 regulars and a commissary provided with 60 days' supplies, as has been urged by most of the military and naval officers familiar with the situation.

Fifty Years Ago

May 18, 1923

BREMEN—"Scissors Clubs" have been formed all over the Ruhr to clip the trousers of all German girls who flirt with foreign soldiers or sailors. Notices have been printed in all the local and regional papers warning all girls that their hair will be clipped if they associate with Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, Belgians or French. The notices said that all hair secured from punishments would be made into hair nets and sold for the Ruhr relief fund.



Watergate: The Foreign Impact

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Watergate has staggered the Nixon administration, so the scandal is bound to have an effect on foreign policy matters. But what effect?

Well, on analysis, the impact turns out to be curiously uneven. While difficulties are created in relations with states that trust Washington, there is no likely impairment of relations with countries hostile to the United States, notably the Soviet Union. Consider, first, the vital case of relations with Russia. That country is now experiencing serious problems. Moscow's doctrinal primacy in the Communist world remains challenged by Peking. Economic growth has lagged, and while the harvest shows some signs of improvement, the Russians will almost surely have to import large amounts of wheat this year as last year.

To offset these shortcomings, the Russians have launched a policy of cooperation with the United States and Western Europe. Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, who seems more than ever the strong man in Moscow, has put his own prestige behind that policy in struggle with other members of the Soviet leadership.

Hooked on Détente

Mr. Brezhnev, in other words, is now hooked on the policy of détente. That is why this week he is visiting West Germany, that traditional henchman of Soviet foreign policy. That is also why, instead of backing away from Washington because of Watergate, Mr. Brezhnev has moved with alacrity to visit the United States for summit talks with President Nixon next month.

Perhaps the Russians calculate that in President Nixon's currently weakened position they can now drive a deal very favorable to their interest. But that calculation, which is the obverse of the President's theory of negotiating from strength, is surely wrong.

Now that he is in trouble at home, Mr. Nixon will be under pressure to get from Mr. Brezhnev results he can sell to Congress. That means not only another wheat deal on better terms and maybe a deal on natural gas and further progress on strategic arms limitation. It also means the one thing which really counts with the American strategic interest. That is progress on starting Russian troops moving out back towards home from their bases in Central Europe.

Moreover, Mr. Brezhnev for once has to be sensitive to Mr. Nixon's domestic pressures. The last thing the top leader in Moscow wants, after all, is for the man he depends on in Washington to founder. So if anything, Watergate tends to improve the prospects for true progress in dealings between the Big Two.

Such is not the case for American relations with Western Europe and Japan. President Nixon and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, have set out the lines for a big bargain they would like to do with the other advanced countries of the non-Communist world.

The basic idea is that in return for continued extension of the American security umbrella the West Europeans and Japanese would help this country right its unfavorable trade and monetary balances.

Complications may also crop up in the Near East. The Israelis have to modify slightly their certainty of American backing against any threat, and some of the Arab countries may be tempted to test the new climate. Still, for the time being, Israel seems able to handle anything in sight.

In Southeast Asia, the Watergate impact seems to cut two ways. The chance of diverting North-Vietnam to a peaceful path through a reconstruction program has been much diminished. On the other hand, with President Nixon's support of President Nguyen Van Thieu apt to flag somewhat, the men in Saigon may finally see the wisdom of a serious effort to cut a deal with the Communists.

What emerges from this analysis is a decidedly mixed picture. Watergate is certainly not good for the American role in the world. But neither is it so awful that the Congress and the courts and the press, in deference to some vague national security threat, need to cease the labor of forcing out the truth.

NEW YORK—Sen. J. William Fulbright has observed, one judges with considerable satisfaction, that whatever comes finally out of the Watergate investigations, one thing is certain, namely that the executive will be less arrogant, less certain of its own powers, more closely in touch with the people. He gave as a specific example, the matter of bombing Cambodia.

As a plain matter of fact, Sen. Fulbright suggests, the bombing of Cambodia is finished, notwithstanding the fact that Elliott Richardson—who stopped in as secretary of defense on his way to attorney general from secretary of health, education and welfare—has said that if the Congress were to vote Mr. Nixon the money necessary to bomb Cambodia, Mr. Nixon will find the money somewhere else.

Mr. Richardson was not suggesting that Nixon's reelection committee has a hidden fund for the purpose of bombing Cambodia. He meant that the sovereign responsibilities of the President as commander-in-chief clearly entitled him to draw from military funds for priority purposes. And here is the flaw in Sen. Fulbright's analysis.

At this particular moment in history almost everyone along the political spectrum wishes that the executive were less powerful. Conservatives have called against centralized, nonresponsible power for a generation. The liberals, having exulted over the growth in presidential power during the regimes of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Kennedy, suddenly discovered that

there was no constitutional guarantee that vast executive power would be exercised only by Presidents of their own choosing. That, being so, they suddenly reversed themselves on the subject, so that the declaration of William Fulbright in 1973 would strike the William Fulbright of 1961 as unthinkable.

But now the difficulty is that in reducing the powers of the President it is necessary to distinguish between those powers the office exercises almost as a matter of constitutional necessity and those other powers he exercises primarily as a result of congressional sloth or irresponsibility. I do not see how one can remove from a President the right to enforce by military means a treaty he has signed, or the character of the case—here in Indochina. It is to render totally incredible a representative of the President, to send him to Paris to conclude a treaty while the enemy knows that the President will be restrained from enforcing the terms of the treaty. If a President is to act as commander-in-chief, the priorities of American military security must be drawn by him, subject obviously to the generic rights of Congress to declare war.

On other matters, concerning which Sen. Fulbright is uneasily silent, the power of the President is preposterous. Why should the President have the right to suddenly declare that we shall be permitted to pay for a type-written ribbon or to a typewriter ribbon salesman? (Because Congress gave the President that power and continues to give the President that power. Why should

we need to rely on the President to balance the budget? Because Congress itself declines to do so, so that we are left with the dilemma of a President who sits by while Congress debates the dollar or a President who arrogantly, and ingeniously, discovers ways of frustrating congressional extravagance.

Why is the Bureau of the Endgame primarily an executive instrument? Is there anything to prevent Congress from establishing its own budget office, to guide it in its economic deliberations, give it useful information concerning drifts and crises?

The reason Sen. Fulbright and others are so unconvinced these days in their criticism of the presidency is precisely that they do not move to reduce the functions and the authority of the President where such a reduction is truly essential. The result is that all that they couch the language in most theoretical formulations, one has the feeling that they are all laboring to concoct a bill of attainder at the expense of Richard Nixon and that if per horribile Sen. Edward Kennedy were to find himself President of the United States, the same team would come up with exquisite justifications for the exercise of raw executive power.

It would be useful, at this juncture, for a handful of serious Republican legislators to study and report on desirable reductions in the responsibility of the executive branch. Republican sponsorship, at the expense of a Republican administration, would lend integrity to the reform, which are less suspect now in the swirl of events. After all, if the bombing in Cambodia is going to stop, it ought not to be because a nightwatchman last June 17 detected an irregularity at Watergate.

LEON ARDEN.

Letters

Camembert Footnote

For the benefit of those IRT readers who may have been interested by my two articles on Camembert cheese (IRT May 8 and IRT May 11), may I add a bit of information which has just come my way? Since its name is not protected, as is that of Roquefort, it is made everywhere in the world—except in Camembert.

A television producer who is a friend of mine, making a short film on Normandy, took his crew there with the idea of filming the making of Camembert on the spot, and reports that he was unable to find anyone in the village who still makes cheese.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Paris.

Watergate Dilemma

Joseph Kraft (IRT, May 7) says that "the logic of national politics goes overwhelmingly against impeachment." The immediate need is to scotch continuing efforts to cover up the story of what actually happened. But what a vast contradiction is here. How are we to "make the system work" when the story of what actually happened will make the failure to impeach nothing less than a failure of courage?

Or must the price for keeping the President in office be such that all Americans, by doing nothing, will be involved in collusion? Surely the way to keep the law in order is to be harsh on the lawbreaker, as Mr. Nixon has so often advised us.

LEON ARDEN.

New Atlantic Charter And European Unity

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—If Henry A. Kissinger was looking for the perfect device, as some here think he was, to lay bare the divisions among the nations of Western Europe, he could have come up with nothing better than his project for a "new Atlantic Charter."

The French, who witness at this very word Atlantic these days, think it is variously a plot to destroy the EEC, a Pax Americana and another Valtia. Willy Brandt's West Germans, with their customary legerdemain, manage to praise it while doing their best to ignore it and the British, as the Gaullists suspected all along, think it is the best thing since the original Atlantic Charter. Meanwhile, the little that's been heard on the subject from Japan is indifferent.

There was really nothing very new in the Kissinger proposal and much that was frankly old. Too old, some think, to have much relevance today. The message is the favorite one of the Nixon administration, that Europe has grown up and it is high time it took over some of America's responsibilities. There was even some confusion here about Mr. Kissinger's reference to Europe's "regional interests," and he hastened last week to explain that he meant that to be "descriptive, not prescriptive."

The whole idea, he said, was that Europe was now ready to take on more than just regional interests. The Kissinger project is enough to send Europe into the deepest of agonies, for nowhere are the European problems more apparent than when talk turns to a world role for this divided community. The fact is that politically the Europeans agree on very little, and to come up with any kind of concerted effort to relieve what Kissinger calls America's "burden" is, though universally praised, apparently impossible. In any case, it has not been through gentle suggestion that these nation-states have ever acted together, but from common need.

For that reason, one suspects, the new Atlantic Charter proposal is without its implied threats. While it states that the United States will not unilaterally withdraw troops, injure European interests or disengage from its commitments, it adds that it expects something from the allies in return. The implication is that if the allies are not more forthcoming, the U.S. pledges need not be kept.

Yet these very issues strike at the jugular of European differences. The United States is calling for a new Atlantic partnership to face "our adversaries" as Kissinger calls them, and that kind of thinking in many European quarters belongs to another decade. The U.S. idea is to create an equal European pillar—united, rich, turned toward Atlantic—which steadily in size allowing the U.S. to shrink. U.S. responsibility would be shifted to Europe-Japan.

Chou En-lai shrewdly observed this week that the United States was asking its allies, which shared in the good times, to share some of the bad. Now why have not the peans—or the Japanese—embraced this worthy notion? They have not because they don't see any reason for giving the United States a share in the bad. The U.S. also complains of too many dollars, 2) they agree on concerted action, 3) with defense negotiations everywhere, the not sure now is the time for greater European efforts might be misinterpreted as "adversaries."

The Europeans—even French—may still think of Soviet Union as an adversary, but with the exception of British and possibly the Danes they don't see any reason for giving the United States a share in the bad. The U.S. also complains of too many dollars, 2) they agree on concerted action, 3) with defense negotiations everywhere, the not sure now is the time for greater European efforts might be misinterpreted as "adversaries."

It is going to be a tricky mess, however, when the G talks get under way this fall. The U.S. is asking the allies to share in the bad. The U.S. also complains of too many dollars, 2) they agree on concerted action, 3) with defense negotiations everywhere, the not sure now is the time for greater European efforts might be misinterpreted as "adversaries."

To be sure, a lot of this is just pre-negotiation jockeying. Mr. Kissinger may have been, as Chou En-lai suggests, just floating vague ideas to what the reaction would be. Let there be no mistake, the situation is confused and divided. It does not augur well for new Atlantic partnership.

Europe's political ties to the U.S. are no less strong or as they have been in the few people, even the most Gaullists, have ever denied the United States' role in Europe's ultimate defense most important trading partner to say nothing of the fact that the U.S. is a manifest violator of the very nature of competition.

But there are bound to be difficulties as the United States seeks to disengage from a role that has only too been overextended in years. It is only natural that the United States is more realistic posture to others to do the same. The negotiations showed the Soviet Union shares many same preoccupations on prohibitive costs of an armed arms race. The talks of reductions in Vienna are a example of a problem mutually recognized.

The Nixon doctrine urges to take over as the U.S. commitments are reduced. The nations that are to meet the old U.S. come by 100 percent as the States disengage, but the others who seek new to meet the changing instead of simply taking what the United States is doing for them.

The dilemma the United States faces is what to do when it's not willing to take a U.S. burden, or in Europe simply cannot agree to do it. In any case, it is not friendly pressure ever will bring the Europeans, but more likely accomplish.

Still More Problems

But there are still more problems with the new Atlantic Charter. The U.S. idea is to create an equal European pillar—united, rich, turned toward Atlantic—which steadily in size allowing the U.S. to shrink. U.S. responsibility would be shifted to Europe-Japan.

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Lebanese Guerrillas Reach

Agreement on Ending Hostilities

By William J. Coughlin

JI, May 17.—A joint Lebanese-Lebanese negotiating team said today after two meetings, that it had reached an agreement on terms for ending hostilities in Lebanon.

Lebanese Guerrillas Reach Agreement on Ending Hostilities

May 17 (UPI).—President Pompidou said today that the Lebanese-Lebanese negotiating team had reached an agreement on terms for ending hostilities in Lebanon.

The agreement was expected to end the fighting between the Lebanese army and the Syrian-backed guerrillas, which has been going on since the 1969 Cairo pact. The new agreement must be accepted by the Lebanese government and the Syrian-backed guerrillas.

The country remains without a government, efforts to reach an accord with the guerrillas having been taken over by political efforts to replace the cabinet of Premier Amin Bishara, who resigned during the crisis.

But Beirut is largely back to normal and the international airport is functioning.

More than 40 ships were backed up at the port, however, due not only to interruption of unloading by the fighting but by the closing of the Syrian border, which has cut Lebanon's trade with such Arab nations as Jordan and Iraq.

The main point of contention in negotiations between the Lebanese and the Palestinians was the army's insistence that heavy weapons, such as mortars and rockets, be removed from the Palestinian refugee camps, which have served as bases for the guerrillas.

President Suleiman Franjieh also has insisted that Lebanese authorities must exercise sovereignty over the camps, with no "occupation army" tolerated.

The guerrillas, for their part, have accused the army of attempting to wipe them out and of collaborating with foreign elements against the Palestinians.

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REAL LIFE DRAMA—To dramatize the increasing number of deaths from automobile accidents in France, French television asked the entire population of the town of Massat (18,610) to lie down and play dead. As the number of road deaths last year was exactly the same as the town's population, the terrifying picture above is what the little town would look like if everyone there were a casualty.

Cornfeld Held In Swiss Jail On 3 Charges

GENEVA, May 17 (Reuters).—A Geneva court remanded American financier Bernard Cornfeld in custody today for up to six weeks on charges of fraud, dishonest management and incitement to speculation.

Christian Raymond, presiding judge of the Magistrates Court, told the 45-year-old founder and former chairman of Investors Overseas Services that he may face a fourth charge of aggravated misappropriation of funds. If convicted on the three charges, he could receive a total of 15 years in prison.

The accusations stem from a series of criminal complaints brought against Mr. Cornfeld by former shareholders of IOS-controlled funds, most of them former Swiss employees of the giant mutual-funds empire. They are demanding the return of money they lost when IOS crumbled in 1970 and share prices fell from \$25 to 10 cents.

Mr. Cornfeld was led by two armed policemen to the St. Antoine Jail behind the courthouse after today's brief hearing.

His lawyers said that they would not apply for his release on bail for "at least a few days."

Settlements Sought

Instead, they said, they would try to arrange out-of-court settlements with the 42 plaintiffs who brought charges against Mr. Cornfeld. The plaintiffs are demanding reimbursement of about 2 million Swiss francs.

After He Misses Re-Enactment of Killing
French Accuse Briton of Slaying Father

From Wire Dispatches
AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, May 17.—Jeremy Cartland, 29, a British teacher, was charged here today with the murder of his 60-year-old father in southern France early March 19.

Examining Magistrate André Delmas, in a telephone interview, said he had charged Mr. Cartland in his absence and issued an arrest warrant. He said one of the reasons for his action was Mr. Cartland's failure to come here from Britain today for further questioning and two reconstructions of the slaying.

The Cartlands were camping in a trailer on a lonely roadside near Pelissanne, about 25 miles from here, when the father, John Cartland, was killed. The elder Cartland operated a language school in Brighton.

In a statement issued through his lawyers here last night, Mr. Cartland said he was ready to return to France if he were assured that he could help in the search for the truth.

"But I will not take part in any more investigation which would have as its sole object to be against myself, victim of this crime," he added.

Trailer Was Burned

The elder Cartland was found dead in the morning beside the bulk of his burned-out trailer. Jeremy said an unknown assailant knocked him out and he regained consciousness next morning, suffering also from superficial knife wounds. Apart from that, he maintained, he knew nothing of how his father had been killed.

Mr. Cartland said he was on vacation with his father. They had traveled from Spain and were on their way to see some land his father had bought in southern France and possibly to talk to associates of the Brighton school in Italy.

The French police subjected him to hours of intense questioning but Mr. Cartland stuck to his story. He also filed a civil suit against unknown persons and declared he was also filing a court action against the French police for the way they had handled the case. He claimed he had been victimized by the police, and in the English press he also has

severely criticized his treatment in the French press.

The arrest warrant was issued today after the French police staged an afternoon reconstruction of the killing. Another reconstruction, scheduled for tonight, was called off.

Officials said that under the current extradition treaty between France and Britain, the British home secretary could grant an extradition request on the recommendation of a magistrate's court.

Experts of the British Home and Foreign Offices would have to decide the case falls within the terms of the treaty, the magistrate's court would have to decide that the evidence represented a prima facie case and the home secretary would have to agree to grant the extradition, the officials said.

Elizabeth Cartland, sister of Jeremy, came to Aix and went to the office of Mr. Delmas as soon as she arrived. She was accompanied by Jeremy's two French lawyers, Jean Chappet and Paul Lombard. The attorneys refused to make any statement.

West Offers Agenda For Troop-Cut Talks

VIENNA, May 17 (UPI).—The Western allies, forcing the pace of East-West troop-cut talks preparations, today proposed a agenda for a full-dress conference this fall, allied officials said.

The Western proposals were presented at the first working session of 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact states to fix an agenda, date and place for the conference.



Jeremy Cartland, in London after death of his father.

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F.B. Ashplant, N.Y. Banker, Dies In France at 77

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT).—Frederick Bryant Ashplant, 77, founder of the New York investment banking firm of F.B. Ashplant & Co., died Tuesday at his home in Villefranche-sur-Mer, in southern France, after a long illness.

Mr. Ashplant served as a consultant to the International Monetary Fund in the 1950s. He was born in 1895 in London, Ontario, and joined the Bank of Montreal there in 1910, when he was 14. He left the bank in 1932 after serving several years as chief foreign exchange trader in its New York agency. He founded his firm in 1933.

Ronald Jeans

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—Ronald Jeans, 88, a writer of comedies for the British stage for more than 50 years, died yesterday.

The son of a Liverpool newspaper owner, Mr. Jeans began writing for the theater during World War I. He contributed to revues which starred Gertrude Lawrence and Beatrice Lillie, among others. He also collaborated with Noel Coward and J.B. Priestley.

Rhodesia Lifts Girl's Body From Gorge, Seeks 2d

VICTORIA FALLS, Rhodesia, May 17 (Reuters).—A Rhodesian recovery team protected by armed troops and circling helicopters today recovered the body of a Canadian girl tourist shot dead at the Victoria Falls, allegedly by Zambian soldiers.

The recovery operation—in which the rescue team had to go 300 feet down a gorge—was completed almost 48 hours after the girl, Christina Sinclair, 20, and her Canadian companion, Marion Drijber, 19, were killed and John Crothers, a 28-year-old American, was wounded in the stomach.

Miss Drijber's body fell into the Zambezi River after she was shot and it has not yet been located. Recovery teams were still searching for it.

During the recovery operation, Zambian troops could be seen watching from the Zambian bank 100 yards away. Zambian assurances that the recovery team would not be attacked were not received until after the operation began this morning.

In Lusaka, Canada's high commissioner to Zambia, Arthur Broadbridge, said that the Zambian government had not reported to him on the incident other than to say that it was investigating.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Expects Lower Earnings

A 43 percent jump in Exxon earnings in the quarter, compared with last year, was expected to hold for the full year, chairman J. Edgar Thomson told the annual shareholders meeting. Thomson explained that the big jump came because the 1972 quarter was a relatively low one. He said that petroleum prices began to rise after the first quarter of 1972, but that the increase in earnings between the first quarter of 1972 and the first quarter of 1973 was only 3 percent. However, he noted that the improvement in the market for Exxon's stock "makes the prospects favorable for an even rate of return." This improved rate will help support the "very large capital program" which the company will need to meet demands for energy supplies.

to Propose Reduced Dividend

Exxon-Rumold-Denise AG will propose at its annual meeting on July 12 a reduction of its dividend to 2 deutsche marks a share from paid for 1972, the company reports. KHD is operating at a loss in 1972 and had to draw on its reserves to provide a dividend. The company had during the first four months of the year, its order inflow increased 48 percent, sales 14 percent from the like 1972 period. However, that although the earnings on had improved this year, it still is not clear.

& Hass Seeks European Unit

W. & H. Co., the Philadelphia-based pharmaceutical company, is seeking to acquire a drug maker, D.L. Heller, vice president and general manager of the company's

international division, reports. Mr. Felley said the company had been looking worldwide for a drug company, but lately has concentrated its search in Europe. Mr. Felley puts the international division's contribution to the company's sales at "a little over 30 percent" of the total, with European sales accounting for "well over half" of international business. International and European operations "don't think an even higher proportion of profits," he says.

Oxy to Share Nigerian Concession

Occidental Petroleum has agreed to sell a half interest in its Nigerian concession to a West German company, Deminor, for an unspecified price. Chairman Arnold Hammer told the annual meeting that Oxy decided to sell the interest so that it can concentrate its efforts in drilling activities in the North Sea and Peru. Under the agreement, Deminor would retain Occidental's 50 percent share of the concession and funds to continue exploration and development in the Nigerian offshore concession. Occidental will be the operator.

Japan Plans Nuclear Steel Plant

A Japanese research and development group says it plans to construct an experimental steel-making plant utilizing nuclear energy by March 1978. The Engineering Research Association of Nuclear Steelmaking, representing 13 Japanese companies and institutions, says the project is expected to cost 6.81 billion yen, 8.2 billion of which will be financed by government subsidies. The process would utilize a high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor to directly reduce iron ore to steel, eliminating the need for coking coal, blast furnaces and other "conventional" steelmaking equipment, officials say.

GNP Growth Set at a Real 8%

U.S. Says Company Profits Surge 26%

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Corporate profits, aided by current economic boom, rose 26 percent in the first quarter of 1973 compared with the same period in 1972, the Commerce Department said today. Profits rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$49.5 billion in the first quarter, up from \$39.5 billion a year before taxes were at an annual rate of \$33.1 billion, up from \$27.5 billion in the first quarter of 1972.

The Commerce Department reported today. The overall annual inflation rate—the GNP price deflator—was revised up to 6.6 percent from 6 percent.

The nominal growth was also revised up to 15.3 percent from a preliminary 14.3 percent, providing a monetary expansion of \$43 billion compared with the earlier estimate of \$40.6 billion.

The annual rate of GNP, ran at a seasonally-adjusted \$123.7 billion compared with the preliminary estimate of \$123.5 billion.

GNP Growth Revised

WASHINGTON, May 17 (Reuters)—The first-quarter real gross national product growth was revised up to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 8 percent from a preliminary estimate of 7.9 percent.

Fiat Experiments on Easing Boredom of Assembly Lines

TORINO, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Fiat is presenting unions with plans for major changes in auto production methods, including use of "production islands" in place of some engine assembly lines. In two plants which have been in operation only a few weeks,

large sections of work formerly done on the line are being done separately on an experimental basis on these islands. "This permits greater flexibility in assigning workers, helps to eliminate boredom and eventually will raise productivity," Fiat reported today.

At a new plant in Termoli, engines are built separately rather than on an assembly line. They are put together by groups of 10 to 20 workers and then installed on the line. Fiat claimed that the daily output of 1,000 to 1,200 engines a day makes this the largest plant in the world employing this system.

On other moves, Fiat is beginning to abandon liquid paint in favor of powder, which is less impacted on the surface of the car. By eliminating the solvents and attendant fumes, Fiat said, the danger to the lungs of paint-shop employees is sharply reduced.

Welding, another high-risk operation, is becoming much more automated. For example, more than 50 percent of the welding points in the chassis-assembly operations are automatic. On one line, there are 18 robots that perform more than 500 welding operations.

All the operations being tested are to be expanded, Fiat said, if the unions approve the plan. A union answer is expected shortly. It was due to union pressure and to the company's own desire to improve working conditions that the plan was drawn up, Fiat noted.

The company did not say what the gradual redesigning of its plants would cost. However, it is expected there will be no lessening of the concern's growth.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	May 17, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.
ster. 100 per \$1.	2.35	2.5018		+0.23
Belg. fr. (100)	35.075	35.055		-0.10
Swiss fr. (100)	2.175	2.175		0
Denmark mark	16.758	16.758		0
Dane. krona	13.775	13.775		0
Secede	24.28	24.28		0
Fr. fr. (100)	4.85	4.85		0
Fr. fr. (100)	4.85	4.85		0
Goldfr.	3.825	3.825		0
Swiss franc	2.175	2.175		0
Yen (100)	360.0	360.0		0
Lira (100)	385.5	385.5		0
Pound	2.35	2.5018		+0.15
Scrubbing	20.775	20.775		0
Sw. krona	13.775	13.775		0
Swiss franc	2.175	2.175		0
Yen	360.0	360.0		0

Percentage change against dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Japan Tool Orders

TOKYO, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Orders received by 68 major Japanese machine tool manufacturers totaled a record 23.8 billion yen in March, up 19 percent from February and twice the total of March 1972. The Machine Tool Builders Association said today. Officials cited the rebound of the domestic economy for the sharp increase.

Dow Index Dips 5 Points

Stock Prices Drop Broadly As Investors Eye Watergate

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT)—Despite an improvement in two key accounts barometers today, the stock market continued in its decline and finished with a steady decline in slower trading.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened somewhat easier and gradually drifted lower throughout most of the session.

At the final bell, the Dow Jones industrial average was off 5.42 to 311.72, its low for the day. The widely-followed average was down 1.30 to 1,301.30.

Brokers attributed the downward trend and the slow trading mostly to the start of the public Senate hearings about the expanding Watergate scandal.

Eldon Grinn, senior vice-president of Walston & Co., said that the Watergate hearings "have made investors nervous."

The market generally discounted the bullish economic news today. This included a report that corporate profits in the initial quarter of 1973 rose 26 percent from the year before.

At the close, declines outpaced advances by almost a 3-to-1 ratio, with 1,005 stocks down and 322 up. New lows for the year were posted during the session for 284 issues, while only 5 stocks made new highs.

Turnover on the exchange dropped to 13.06 million shares from 13.80 million yesterday.

The biggest decline was in Seaboard Coast Line Industries, which tumbled 10 to 23 7/8, its lowest level since 1970, when it traded at 22 1/4.

Seaboard, which was formed in 1969 as a holding company for Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, was the second most heavily traded stock. The stock traded as high as 70 1/8 in 1972.

Its weakness today reflected the news that directors of the company had indicated that they plan, beginning in the third quarter, to adopt a temporary stock dividend policy in lieu of further cash dividends. The board today voted the regular cash dividend of 55 cents a share, payable June 15 to holders of record June 1.

Kaufman & Broad, extending its recent loss, dropped 3 to 15. The firm said yesterday that the Securities and Exchange Commission is conducting an investigation into trading in the company's stock at the request of the company.

Other point-sized losers included-

Fed Acts to Curb Business Loans

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve Board took a series of steps yesterday aimed at slowing the huge growth in bank lending to business and thus to cool the inflationary economy.

Seemingly technical, the moves are aimed at reducing the incentive of banks to add to their funds by the issuance of large "certificates of deposit" in order to re-lend them, at a profit, chiefly to business borrowers.

The board said its actions were "designed to curb the rapid expansion in bank credit and help moderate inflationary pressures, and at the same time to assure the availability of credit on a reasonable scale."

"The actions," the statement said, "will help the present policy of monetary restraint to moderate this expansion. Recent growth in bank credit to major business corporations has been financed in large part by increases in the issuance of money market-type instruments of the kind covered by the action taken today by the board."

The key measure would require banks to keep on deposit with the Federal Reserve, and thus idle, 8 percent of any additional funds they raise by issuing large certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount of the certificates that they had outstanding this week.

There is a 5 percent reserve requirement on the amount of certificates outstanding now.

This applies to certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more and thus does not affect ordinary family personal savers. The large certificates are purchased by major investors of various kinds, ranging from business companies to mutual funds and pension funds.

In the first four months of this year, banks have raised about \$15 billion by issuing these certificates, and there has been a corresponding \$15-billion increase in total bank loans to business.

The move yesterday will make this device, in effect, more costly to banks and thus hopefully will reduce the growth in business loans. Loans to business are an integral part of the general boom in the economy as a whole.

The other actions taken by the Fed board yesterday included the following:

● The same "marginal" 3 percent reserve requirement as applied to certificates of deposit was imposed upon another source of bank funds—the issuance of so-called "commercial paper" by affiliates of the banks.

● The reserve requirement on borrowings by banks of Eurodollars from their affiliates and other banks abroad was reduced from 20 percent to 8 percent, but this requirement will be applied to all such Eurodollar borrowings. Some now have no reserve requirements.

● The ceiling on interest rates that can be paid on certificates of deposit with a maturity of 90 days or longer was removed. There is presently no ceiling on certificates in the 30-89 day range and therefore, given currently high money market interest rates, nearly all of them have been in that shorter range. Suspension of the ceilings on longer term certificates was aimed, the board said, "to permit member commercial banks to maintain a balanced structure of deposits."

Treasury Rates Rise
NEW YORK, May 17 (AP-DJ)—U.S. Treasury bill rates rose sharply in reaction to the tightening moves announced by the Federal Reserve Board.

One dealer quoted the latest 13-week bill at 6.31 percent bid, up from yesterday's close of 6.16 percent bid. The companion 26-week bill was quoted at 6.58 percent bid, up from 6.42 percent. Rates move inversely to prices.

The sharp upward move came despite a \$100-million buy order for bills placed by the Federal Reserve this morning for the account of a customer, presumably a foreign central bank.

Eurodollar Borrowings
WASHINGTON, May 17 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$186 million to \$1,055 billion in the week ended May 9, the Federal Reserve reported today.

Banks Claim Fed Move Won't Work

NEW YORK, May 17 (Reuters)—Banking sources here said today they believe the new Fed measures will be totally ineffective in curbing the growth of loans.

They said that although they thought the Fed's package would fall to curb the pace of bank lending, it would induce commercial banks to raise their prime rates more rapidly than they otherwise would have done. Prime rate increases would certainly force very large companies to slow their borrowing at commercial banks, the sources agreed, but the firms would simply turn to the commercial paper market.

Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president and economist with Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said a striking factor of the Fed's move is the "degree of naivete" it shows. Mr. Gaines said the Fed seems to think that "somehow banks are out there forcing companies to take up credit. Companies are just responding to ongoing requirements. They have commitments to fulfill for up to six months hence and there is no way that they can suddenly turn them around. We're not lending any money to anyone who doesn't need it," he said.

Banking sources said the move to reduce reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings will help to reintegrate the money markets. Over a period of time the move should help to induce a reflow of Eurodollars to the United States, but in the long run rather than immediately because Eurodollar rates are higher than those in the New York market, the sources said.

Another source said that what is needed to curb the expansion of credit is "a solid imposition of monetary restraint, which they (the Fed) are not willing to do. They're using the wrong medicine for the disease." He said to really accomplish a restraint of credit expansion the Fed would have to take steps to reduce the growth in the money supply to zero or possibly even foster a negative growth rate.

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Company Reports

Third Quarter 1972

Revenue (millions) 317.1 277.6

Profit (millions) 20.6 14.7

Per Share 0.62 0.44

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 930.7 809.2

Profit (millions) 60.4 42.4

Per Share 1.61 1.27

First Quarter 1973

Revenue (millions) 317.6 308.7

Profit (millions) 2.76 2.42

Per Share 0.53 0.37

Second Quarter 1973

Revenue (millions) 237.2 206.5

Profit (millions) 13.14 9.89

Per Share 0.42 0.44

First Half

Revenue (millions) 421.3 353.4

Profit (millions) 18.31 14.64

مواثيقه الأصل

Market Summary

Most Active—New York		
May 17, 1973		
AmStar	477,420	25%
AmStar Ind	227,520	27%
AmStar	225,000	63
AmStar	210,000	
AmStar	172,420	14%
AmStar	152,520	44%
AmStar	147,520	12
AmStar	147,520	27%
AmStar	147,520	14%
AmStar	107,100	11%
AmStar	107,100	11%
AmStar	86,500	23%
AmStar	86,500	27%
AmStar	86,500	40%
Total		13.6
AmStar		382
AmStar		165
AmStar		284
AmStar		173
AmStar		251
Most Active—American		
AmStar	68,200	15%
AmStar	71,000	16%
AmStar	62,800	12%
AmStar	40,400	9%
AmStar	32,800	4%

Path wt	27,530	64%	-
Brd wt	27,000	64%	-
Cp wt	25,230	21%	-
Indegn	24,900	12%	-
Oil	23,500	7	-
Pre-Total stock sales		2,380	
Stock sales year ago		4,673	
American Stock Index:			
High	Low	Close	

	23.03	23.04	
Dow Jones Averages			
	Open	High	Low Close
Ind	916.39	919.93	907.59 911.72
Trn	176.76	177.45	168.56 169.37
UTI	107.30	107.65	106.37 106.72
5tk	235.72	236.75	230.53 231.81

Standard & Poor's			
	High	Low	Close
Industrials ..	119.39	117.54	117.99
Railroads ...	36.57	34.87	35.11
Utilities ..	55.91	53.08	53.37
Stocks	106.82	105.15	105.56

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Posipia	56.36	55.96	55.96
Posipials	61.61	61.22	61.22
Posiporation ..	38.57	35.69	35.69
Posity	39.12	37.04	37.04
Posance	64.93	64.58	64.64

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sales	%Sh
July 10	388,568	316,824	8.1	
July 10	358,710	448,983	19.7	
July 14	297,481	397,335	7.7	
July 11	243,639	303,212	0	
July 10	239,824	330,823	7.4	

* These totals are included to

NEW NIOS-5

NEW LOWS-254		
ssog	GWFinl	Park Han
ndrs	Gulf Oil	Penn Dis
Grp	Nammond	Powrt 2.5
dg M	Harrahs	Peter Par
ivest	Hocks Inc	Phil Subr
hipbpd	Henshy Fds	Philip Mo
terliz	Hilton Hotel	Pitney Bac
dlrfe and	Unhart Affs	Plan Geo

Inc
Corp
Corp
Corp
Corp
Ind

DGds
 e Ind
 Corp
 Inc
 e pfs
 I Tr
 CR
 Mfg
 Intl Harv
 Jantzen Inc
 Jewel Cos
 JimW 1.60pf
 JimWalt 50t
 JmWalt Inv
 Johns Many
 Justins
 KalsarAl 57p f
 Rellan El
 Rovers C
 Roxard
 Richmond
 RochTel
 Rohr Inc
 RTE Corp
 Safegrd In
 SllngCanE

Pa	Katy Ind	Shadwin
y Pho	KatyInd ptd	Sanders
Brics	Kauf Brd	Sangarno
Ind	KaufBrd pt	SantaFe I
n	KerrMcG	SanFeind
Warn	Kidde pIA	Savannah E
y Gis	Knight Nws	Sav A Sto
ark	Lean Siegler	SCA Svc
Rame	Leeson Cp	SCM Corp
		Scott Feiz

North-	FE Corp	Scovill Mfg
PSvc	Liga Myers	Scovill 2.50
Goya	Linc, Na)	Sbd C&L Inc
la Ind	Lifton Ind	Sbd Wid A
NY	Lifton pcpf	Shapell Inc
Craft	LumN Fin	Shetler 1.35
cypt	LoneSfe Ind	Smiths Tr
ality	LoneStin pf	Southdm
	LoneS Gas	South Rv

er wt
Gn
30pB
Co
In Cp
s pIA
Fd
3p

Marion Lab	Tandy Corp
Massey F	Telex Corp
MaxMut Inv	Tenneco
Mays JW	Tenneco pr
MACA Inc	Thiokol
McCord	TransW AI
McGrw Nili	Tropicana
McGrHilli pf	TRW 4.58p
Medusa Cp	TRW 4.40p
MedMut C	

Chem	Meredith Cp	Unicom
8.70%	Mesta Mach	Uniroyal
Unit	MGM	Unit Branch
Assoc	Mohawk Det	Unit Refin
BuF	Morse. EIP	US Leasing
rk Cp	Motrola	Varian Ass
nc	Motrola w/	Vornado Inc
n Cp	Munsingw	Wong Labor
Pd	NaicoChin n	Warnaco
	NEPCor in	

ogul	Nat Svc Ind	WestPtPop
Str	Nat Stand	Wn Bancor
te	NorUn Elec	Wn Pac In
Pap	Moest Ull	Wsm Unio
P wi	Nrwt In wt	WnUn 400
Att	NorUn Sim	WnUn 4500
Deriv	NorSim p	WhitCa pC
Oil	NVFC Co	World Airw
	Carl 3A-1	

Sirus	Ucci Joseph	Wrigley
YA	OhPw 8.54pf	Zala Corp
Inc	Owens III	Zenith R
WT	PainWeb pf	
ec	Palm Beach	

Eurodollars

May 17, 1973				
		Bid	Ask	Chin. Bid
Fix	7 0/8	7 3/8		
month	8 3/16	8 5/16		+ 1/16
3 months	8 7/16	8 9/16		- 1/16
6 months	8 0/10	8 11/16		- 1/16
1 year	8 5/8	8 3/4		

Tokyo Exchange
May 17, 1933
Friede
Yan

Glass	357	Matsu Ki Wks	7
Camera	228	Mits. Hy. Ind.	2
p. Print.	380	Mitsui b. Corp.	4
Bank	577	Mitsui Co.	4
Photo	383	Mitsukoshi	8
	230	Nippon Elec.	2
Motor	770	Sharp	2

Shiseido	1.0
Sony Corp.	4.0
Sumitomo Bk	3.0
Taipei Marine	4.0
Takeda Chem.	2.0
Teijin	2.0
Tokyo Marine	3.0
Toray	2.0

Toyota Motor S

European Gold Markets

May 27, 1973

Op. Cl. H.C.

Fix	103.50	104.25	- 2.2
-----	101.50	106.00	- 7.5
(12.5 kilo)	105.25	107.15	- 4.8

dollars per ounce.

U.S. \$ deposit accounts.

Fixed and Call Deposits.
Every deposit guaranteed
by parent company
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A black and white photograph of three men in suits sitting in a room. One man is seated in the foreground on the left, another is seated in the background on the right, and a third is seated in the foreground on the right. A window with a grid pattern is visible in the background.

International money management.

These men are Chemical Bank's international money management group. A team of experts with responsibilities for finance wherever money circulates. On this occasion, they have come together from their own countries to meet in Zurich. The purpose? To discuss in detail many different aspects of international finance. Rates of interest, exchange rate tendencies, exchange control, capital movements, and financing, for instance. All factors which affect a customer's interests.

Thoroughness.

Meetings like this one in Zurich are typical of the thorough approach Chemical Bank takes to the handling of money. Today, when finance is in a state of perpetual change, these men all realize that even the smallest effect on money could have far-reaching, vital consequences for their customers.

Teamwork

That's why Chemical Bank places such importance on teamwork. At these international money management meetings, New York, for example, can, and does, help Brussels solve problems and vice versa. In this way, profound knowledge of finance is backed by up-to-the-minute information. It makes a powerful combination. It is also one more way in which Chemical Bank does more for your money.

How to find us.

Main Office: New York. **Branch Offices:** Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich and Nassau. **Representative Offices:** Beirut, Birmingham, Madrid, Milan, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Manila and Sydney. **Correspondent Banks** in over 185 nations.

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UND SICHERE
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Chateau de Flagnac - a 15th century fortress in 117 acre park situated at Flagnac, Haute-Loire (France). 45 rooms, parquet floors, Louis-XV wood-panels, and fireplaces galore... the best of the old world. Yet with a touch of the new... the stables have been remodeled into a 5-room guest house, and there's a 98 foot heated swimming pool. Isolation if you wish, yet daily flights to Paris from Clermont-Ferrand. No. 10,264.

Burg Feistritz - origins go back to the 11th century, yet the present owner has thoroughly modernized the castle, adding central heating, bathtubs, heated swimming pool, and kitchen facilities for 200 guests. There's park of 26 acres, and at last count 40 rooms in the Burg, including: chapel, three restaurants, Knight's hall, dance floor, and theatre. Burg Feistritz is close to the Sud Autobahn within 1 hour from Vienna. No. 10,285.

Casa Punta des Murts - sits atop a rocky promontory overlooking two Mediterranean coves in Mallorca. Surrounded by water on three sides, the views are "fantastico". 10 rooms (5 to sleep in), 3 1/2 baths, modern kitchen, central heating and air-conditioning. The Casa is 20 miles from Palma, and its airport. Best of all, there's a caretaker's cottage with a built-in couple who will stay with the new owners. No. 10,286.

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Ideal for Visiting Students
(Men and Women)

- 300 rooms, air cond., newly decorated.
- Good neighbors, security, transportation.
- Sun roof, terrace, adjacent swim pool, park.

**BEST VALUE IN N.Y.C.
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Mexico. Offered without
mortgage lien or will grant up
to 80% (percent) mortgage.

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MAY 23 TO JUNE 1.

**"REAL ESTATE
OPPORTUNITIES
IN FRANCE"**

which will be
published on
FRIDAY, MAY 25

To place an advertisement contact:
Mr. Alex FERRERO.

P.O. BOX 105

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FRIDAY, MAY 25

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Cey, Ferguson Connect

Dodgers Defeat Reds
2 Homers in 11th

ATLANTA, May 17 (UPI)—Tom Seaver and Ron Cey hit home runs, the former with a runner aboard, to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds last night.

Seaver, who pitched a four-hitter, struck out nine batters and walked two. Cey, who hit his second home run of the season, was the hero of the night.

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Rally in 9th

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Secretariat Has
Challengers

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Mr. Riggs
Will Play
Miss Evert\$50,000 Match
For September

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 17 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Chris Evert agreed today to meet in a \$50,000 winner-take-all tennis match here Sept. 22.

"It will be the beauty and the beast," said Riggs, 35, who last Sunday scored a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Australia's Margaret Court in what was billed as a "battle of the sexes."

"I am the champion of women's tennis," Riggs said today after the match was announced. "Chris is such a charmer. I don't know if people will want to see her against me, but I do."

Riggs, who is 35, said he was "excited" to play Evert, 28, who is the top money winner in the USTA tour this year, collecting more than \$40,000.

Aaron's Chase After Record
Is Not Appreciated by Many

HOUSTON, May 17 (UPI)—Hank Aaron, approaching Babe Ruth's career record of 714 home runs, says he receives hate mail every day because he is a black man.

"I'm a black man, and all America would be proud of me," Aaron said. "But I'm black. You have to be black in America to know how sick some people are. I've always thought racism is a problem, even with as much progress as America has made."

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Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
BATTING
(Based on 55 at-bats)

Player	AB	R	H	RBI
Kelly, Cal.	50	12	17	10
Kirkpatrick, K.C.	48	10	16	10
D. Allen, Cal.	47	10	15	10
Holt, Minn.	46	9	14	10
Harmon, Det.	45	8	13	10
Munson, N.Y.	44	8	13	10
Freeman, Det.	43	8	13	10
Serra, Cal.	42	8	13	10
Johnson, Cal.	41	8	13	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE
BATTING
(Based on 55 at-bats)

Player	AB	R	H	RBI
Mota, L.A.	51	12	17	10
Baskie, Cal.	50	11	16	10
Warren, Phil.	49	10	15	10
Lopez, L.A.	48	9	14	10
Madson, S.F.	47	8	13	10
Colson, Phil.	46	8	13	10
Feit, Phil.	45	8	13	10
Grubb, S.D.	44	8	13	10
Grubb, S.D.	43	8	13	10

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	10	10	.500
New York	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	10	10	.500
San Diego	10	10	.500

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	10	10	.500
New York	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	10	10	.500
San Diego	10	10	.500

A Black Man's Road to Harvard

By Sam Goldaper
NEW YORK, May 17 (UPI)—

His name was seldom on the lips of screaming fans and rarely was there a sign bearing his name over the balcony railing at the Boston Garden. Tom Sanders was never one of the exciting forwards in the National Basketball Association.

But the men who played against him would tell you that this 6-foot-6-inch, quiet, man was for much of his 13 seasons the best defensive forward in the NBA. He played on eight championship teams after the Celtics had selected him a surprising No. 1 draft choice from New York University in 1960.



Tom Sanders

"I was tall, thin and long-armed," he said, "and people thought I looked like Satchel Paige. But I didn't play a pitcher's long because I treasured my teeth too much. I developed a bad habit of catching the ball with my mouth, and it got to be a painful experience every time I went to the mouth."

Sanders turned to basketball and the playgrounds of Harlem where, he said, "I quickly discovered that there was no great thrill to shooting. I felt that if I shot, I was leaving the other kids out of the game. I looked at shooting as a reward for playing."

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Oakland 100 100 100-100-100
New York 100 100 100-100-100
Philadelphia 100 100 100-100-100
Los Angeles 100 100 100-100-100
San Diego 100 100 100-100-100

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	10	10	.500
New York	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	10	10	.500
San Diego	10	10	.500

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Qualified and experienced Manager
For continental styled hotel/restaurant. Excellent salary and free single or married accommodation. Call: 01-234-567.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

SPAIN
COSTA BLANCA. Exceptional villa on hill, modern, air-conditioned, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price: \$1,500,000. Call: 01-234-567.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN
BENIDORM. (ALICANTE) Directly on beach, 10th floor. Very beautiful apartment. 93 sq. m. + 80 sq. m. terrace. Price: \$25,000. Call: 01-234-567.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Job of a Lifetime
VERY BEAUTIFUL GIRL
You must be a beautiful girl, aged 18 to 25 years. No fashion sense but with an attractive figure. Excellent salary and free single or married accommodation. Call: 01-234-567.

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